

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 671

7th November, 1951.

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TODAY THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS BEGINS IN PARIS.

As in former years to-day's Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations will be opened with a general discussion. After this the Assembly will have to elect its President and to substitute three temporary members of the Security Council (in place of Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia), whose mandates run out end 1951. The Plenum of the General Assembly will postpone its sittings in order that work in the Commissions might begin. The Political Commission will examine the problem of the International Control of Atomic Energy. (This problem will be presented in the form of a report in which the formation of a new Commission is recommended, which would encompass the hitherto competence of the Commission for Atomic Energy and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, which should be abolished). The Korean Problem will be presented to the General Assembly in the form of a Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Reconstruction of Korea.

At the 1950 Session of the General Assembly a resolution was accepted known under the name " Unity of Action for Peace ". The objective of this resolution was to define methods which could be applied in order to keep and consolidate Peace and Security in the World. The Commission for Collective Measures, which was formed on the basis of this Resolution, recommended that member-States of the United Nations should undertake measures in the frame-work of their armed forces to keep such armed units which in the case of necessity might serve rapidly as Armed Units of the United Nations.

Amongst questions which will come up again for discussion, although the General Assembly discussed them at former sessions, are the also problems in connection with Palestine (the Report of the United Nations Commission for Conciliation and Aid to Arab refugees etc.).

The Economic Commission of the General Assembly will debate about the economic development of under-developed countries. It will be helped in bringing decisions by the Report of the Economic-Social Council of the United Nations which occupies itself with the Technical Aid Programme of the United Nations.

The question of carrying out the International Pact concerning " Human Rights " will be brought up before the Social Commission of the General Assembly. At its fifth session the General Assembly decided to call upon the Commission for " Human Rights " to elaborate the Pact concerning " Human Rights ", which will contain also economic-social rights, which according to its opinion should be included in the Pact. The General Assembly will be called upon to examine this proposal. The Commission has not succeeded to finish the Pact, although it completed the Draft concerning Social-Economic Rights, which according to its opinion should be included in the Pact. The General Assembly will be called upon to examine this Draft.

The Trusteeship Commission will get acquainted with the results of carrying out in practice the Resolution concerning Territories under Trusteeship, about their economic development as well as about the abolition of corporal punishment. This Commission will occupy itself also with the situation and the economic development of "non-self-governing territories" (here will be posed also the problem of South-West Africa).

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On the temporary agenda have been put also many other political, economic, social and cultural items (such as for example the question of Libya, which from the beginning of 1952 should become independent, the treatment of persons of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa, the development of Trigve Lie's 25 Years Programme for Ensuring Peace, the question of the liquidation of the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation etc.). The temporary agenda consists of 67 items.

The Secretary General of the United Nations Trigve Lie expressed hope at a press conference held on October 25 that during the Sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations " important progress will be made in regard to setting-up a reliable system of Collective Security as well as in regard to mitigate tension between the East and the West and closer cooperation between industrialised countries and the rest of the World ". According to his words " the Sixth session is taking place in an important period of life of the United Nations and it can be easily one of the most important Sessions since the signature of the World's Organisation Charter. "

In the meanwhile in between the holdings of plenary meetings or during the plenary meetings, the Secretariat will hold its meetings which will consist of the President, seven Vice-Presidents and Presidents of six Commissions which have been elected beforehand. The Secretariat will study the temporary Agenda and give recommendations to the plenary session of the General Assembly on questions which should be put on the final Agenda of the session. The Secretariat recommends also the distribution of questions to the six Commissions : Political, Economic and Financial, Social and Monetary, Trusteeship, Budget and Administrative and Legal. As the programme of the Political Commission is particularly great, a special Political Commission has been formed in whose competence comes political questions of a relatively secondary importance. The Commissions, which are composed of representatives of all 60 nations members of the United Nations will continue during the whole duration of the debate in the Assembly. Each Commission decides about the priority of individual problems on its agenda. It receives, discusses and votes about projects of resolutions which are accepted by a simple majority of present voters. The accepted resolutions of the Commission are sent to the plenary meeting of the General Assembly for discussion. The decisions of plenary meetings are brought by a two-thirds majority for all more important questions, namely for questions which refer to Peace, Security, election of temporary members of the Security Council, election of members of the Economic-Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council. With a two-thirds majority are solved questions in regard to the acceptance of new members to the United Nations. In case of dispute : if some problem belongs to a category of " important questions " decision is brought by a simple majority. In plenary meetings of the General Assembly the right of veto does not exist, as in the Security Council (which will hold its meetings during the work of the General Assembly, for example in connection with the Kashmir Problem). During the whole session of the General Assembly new problems can be put on the Agenda, if a decision is brought about it at a plenary meeting by a simple majority.

For the Sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris great preparations have been made. Beside the Chaillot Palace, along the banks of the Seine, temporary buildings have been constructed with 500 offices, 12 meeting halls for the Commissions, 3 restaurants, installations have been erected, which have transformed the theatre of the Chaillot Palace in the most modern and best organised technical center in the World. The telephone exchange which could satisfy the needs of a town of 80,000 inhabitants, binds automatically with

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different cables all European capitals and can in a few seconds connect the delegates with most distant towns. More than 1,500 telephones are installed in the temporary buildings. The enormous theatre hall which is reserved for plenary meetings has undergone great changes in order to accommodate the delegates of 60 countries, 500 press correspondents and 1,000 observers. On both sides of the hall are small cabins, named "aquariums" in front of which are translators who will enable delegates and correspondents to listen simultaneously to speeches in English, French, Russian, Chinese or in Spanish.

signed : A.A.

(BORBA , November 6 , 1951) .

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OUR TRADE WITH THE U.S.A.

Our commercial relations with the U.S.A. are dating as far back as 1881 when Kingdom of Serbia and United States of America concluded their first commercial agreement known as Treaty on Trade. That commercial treaty, typical for its time, had been founded on principles of liberalism and greatest possible favorization in international economic relations.

Even 57 years later, that is, in 1938, the actual effect of our commercial exchange with the U.S.A. had not been a marked one in spite of the fact that the validity of the mentioned treaty had been extended to the entire Yugoslav territory. It must, however, be pointed out that the value of the total exchange with that country, that is, of imports and exports, reached in 1938 the figure of 555.2 million dinars of which imports amounted to 299.4 millions or 6.02% of our total imports, and exports to 255.8 million or 5.07 of our total exports. The balance of trade was, therefore, on the credit side of the U.S.A. for 43.6 million dinars.

Our pre-war commercial exchange with the U.S.A. consisted only of a few articles of which copper, beans, hops, and dried sugar beet shavings have been the most important export and cotton, motor cars and lubricants the most important import articles of our country from U.S.A. Copper alone represented 70% of our total exports to that country.

After the war, we made up for everything that was neglected in our commercial exchange with U.S.A. before the war. It is true that we could not say that for the first post-war period ending with 1948 when our foreign trade had been directed to the USSR and its present satellites. But, after reorientation of our foreign trade, mainly in the course of 1948/49, United States of America started taking a more and more important position in our foreign trade. The following tables will illustrate the development of our commercial relations with that country from 1945 onwards:

| Year | Imports (in millions of dinars) | Exports (in millions of dinars) |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1945 | 66.8 (6.20%) | 48.4 (10.52%) |
| 1946 | 35.9 (2.06%) | 64.6 (2.30%) |
| 1947 | 342.2 (4.14%) | 172.3 (1.98%) |
| 1948 | 532.1 (3.37%) | 388.5 (2.57%) |
| 1949 | 1246.8 (8.55%) | 768.6 (8.00%) |
| 1950 | 2555.3 (21.68%) | 1072.2 (13.52%) |

According to the published statistical data of our foreign trade for 1950, the U.S.A. are first in our imports and second on the list in our exports. Our total trade with that country amounted to 3,626 million dinars in that year.

The pre-war active balance or at least a balanced commercial exchange with that country gave way to a marked debit balance which is quite conceivable if one were to bear in mind the following facts:

1) The U.S.A. as a country with greatest industrial and financial potential became in the post-war period as a matter of course the greatest supplier to the whole world, and particularly to the countries that suffered greatest destructions in the past war and that have been confronted with a problem in its most serious form of post-war economic rehabilitation. It was no wonder then that the post-war trade balances of almost all European countries have been on

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the passive side with respect to the U.S.A.

2) Our country, which began putting into effect a vast program of industrialization, is directed mainly to the import of machinery from abroad, above all, from the U.S.A. for which foreign exchange obtained from normal exports are insufficient. As a result of this, there is a necessity for dollar credits which, together with foreign exchange obtained from exports, enable us to procure installations and other technical equipment from that country.

Raw materials in our export to and technical equipment in our imports from the U.S.A. are playing the most important role even today. Among our export articles, one should place a particular emphasis upon lead, copper, silver, antimony, quick silver, chrom, hops, various medicinal herbs, feathers and tobacco. It is worth noting that we succeeded to place in that country in 1950 also a number of articles which we have not been exporting to that market previously. Of these, we will mention marble, home hand-made embroidery, basket-work products, chairs, tool handles and wine.

In addition to the technical equipment, an important role is played in our imports from that country also by cotton, crude oil, lubricants and lard. But, we must mention here that we have not taken into consideration also imports deriving from the aid which represents also an important item in our imports from the U.S.A.

Our trade with U.S.A. enjoys favorable conditions for an even further development in future. One should only pay greater attention to that market, to its possibilities and specific conditions for trading there. Concerning our commercial treaties with the U.S.A., we must say that they have not been renewed after the war and that the Treaty of 1881 is considered to be still valid and that with its customs tariff permits an even greater invigoration of our trade with that country. In addition, a contribution to an even closer economic cooperation with that country is also an agreement on compensation for the American nationalized property in Yugoslavia, concluded with the U.S.A. in 1948. Anyway, the foreign trade policy of the U.S.A. is not for the short-term commercial agreements of the European type with their contingents, but for trade based on free foreign exchange transactions.

(REPUBLIKA, November 6, 1951.)

CELEBRATION OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

A gala meeting was held last night in Kolaric Hall to commemorate the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution. Ljubinka Milosavljevic, a member of the Politburo of the CP Serbia, made a speech.

"It is impossible today to speak of the October Revolution and of its significance without mentioning at the same time the road which the USSR has covered since Lenin's death. On one hand we have the enormous significance of the October Revolution for the Russian proletariat and for the international labour movement; on the other, the betrayal of the October Revolution and the transformation of the USSR into a country of despotic rule and aggression.

"After Lenin's death, the distortion of the October Revolution was begun and the role of the USSR has changed in relation to the international labour movement and in relation to the liberation movement in the world. Stalin and the men who surround him have introduced a despotic, bureaucratic rule; while they have begun to conduct an aggressive policy towards the other peoples. They have started to create a theory which they need for such a domestic and foreign policy. Speaking about the experiences of the October Revolution, Lenin said, 'Every country will become socialist but every country will take a different path to socialism.' On another occasion Lenin said, 'It would be absurd to picture our revolution as being an ideal one for all countries.'

"For over thirty years after the October Revolution the working class in the world has been fighting a bloody struggle for its liberation. The experiences from the revolutionary struggle in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain and China and from the struggles of the colonial peoples, etc., prove in practice Lenin's views in connection with the problem of revolution and relations towards revolutionary experiences of individual countries. These experiences at the same time show that the revolutionary practice has always come into conflict with the theory of revolution introduced after Lenin's death by Stalin and that the criterion for appraising the conditions for revolution was wrong. This theory has also been proved wrong by the revolution in Yugoslavia. Had not the leadership of our Party seen the specific character of the revolutionary struggle in our country, had it not taken these specific characteristics into account as well as the international situation, there would not have been a national liberation struggle in our country and our People's Revolution would not have taken place and won a victory.

"During our struggle we continuously received reminders from the leadership of the USSR that we had gone too far in the development of the revolutionary movement and that we were not keeping to Stalin's teaching about two phases of a revolution--that is, that we had gone quickly to a proletarian revolution. They advised us to fight against the invader together with Draza Mihajlovic's Chetniks although we furnished sufficient proof on the traitorous role of Draza Mihajlovic and on the character of his movement. We were severely reprimanded for the creation of our proletarian brigades because, in their opinion, the revolution in Yugoslavia was developing too rapidly. We thought at that time that all this was due

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to the lack of knowledge of the force of the revolutionary movement and of its conditions of struggle in Yugoslavia. Today, when we know how much the character of the authority in the USSR has changed, it is clear to us that the objections to the creation of our proletarian brigades were not only for the reason of the theory of two phases of a revolution. It was not for the sake of the interests of the revolution in Yugoslavia and of the revolutionary movement in the world that Radio Moscow sang odes to Draza Mihajlovic and that it removed the singing of these odes from its program only when the truth about the collaboration of the Chetniks with the invader was known all over the world. The declaration of the Government of the USSR that the Resolutions of the Second Session of the Anti-Fascist Council for National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) was a 'knife in the back' to the interests of the Soviet Union--was in fact an attempt by the leadership of the USSR to stick a knife in the back of the revolution in Yugoslavia. They held back the revolutionary struggle of the people of Yugoslavia because they feared the victory of our revolution, since this victory could be a nuisance in their bargaining for the division of spheres of interest. The leadership of the USSR thereby showed its readiness to attack every revolutionary movement which was not convenient for their hegemonic plans, which did not support and broaden their hegemonic interests.

"Having thus started to fight our revolution during the war, the leadership of the USSR had to make an open attack on the achievements of our revolution. In front of the eyes of the entire world, there has been revealed the grave betrayal of all the ideas proclaimed by the October Revolution, the betrayal carried out by Stalin and the other leaders of the USSR. Upon the buried achievements of the October Revolution, there has sprung up a despotism of the times of the Czars and the aggressive idea of the Great Russia which the leadership of the USSR is trying to camouflage by the theory on revolution, on the leading role of the USSR--that is, of the Russian nation.

(Here follow a few quotations from Lenin and Kardelj.)

"According to the theories on the leading role of the USSR, no socialist country can be on equal footing with the Soviet Union; the other nations are obligated to glorify 'the Great Russian People.' In the name of these theories, the leadership of the USSR is belittling the revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary achievements of the other peoples; it is falsifying history and is today--to the great shame of the Russian intelligentsia--conducting law suits the whole world over in connection with the 'priority' of Russian science and Russian culture over all other scientific achievements. In the name of these theories, the leadership of the USSR is today holding in national slavery and is economically exploiting some of the Eastern European Countries, belittling and trampling upon their national values and their revolutionary traditions. The national economy of these countries is being exploited through joint companies. The governments of these countries cannot decide anything by themselves, they are ordinary agencies of the Soviet Union and in fear of their severe master they have turned against the interests of their own people.

"It is only due to the theoretic, idealistic and political weakness of the workers' movement and to the weakness of the leaderships of the Communist Parties in the Eastern European Countries that such a theory and practice of the USSR and such a

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monstruous game with the destines of other peoples can be played and still be presented to a segment of the working class and to many of the progressive men in the world as the 'leading role of the USSR in the struggle for socialism.' And it is indeed a bit of good luck that a conflict has taken place between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia because it is just in this conflict that the real tenor of the theory on the leading role of the Soviet Union has been revealed in its true essence, because the revolutionary mask has been pulled from the face of the hegemonic and imperialistic aspirations of the leaders of the Soviet Union. This conflict has shown in a most obvious way that the leaders of the USSR are interested in the revolutionary movements in the world only from the point of view of realising their own plans. This conflict has revealed what a theoretical and idealistic chaos prevails in the heads of men who have monopolised Marxism-Leninism and transformed these teachings into their dogmas. It is only by freeing itself of the illusions about socialism in the USSR and about its leading role that the international labour movement can develop its forces today and discover true roads of struggle for socialism. By resisting the furious onslaughts of the USSR, by defending the achievements of their People's Revolution, the peoples of Yugoslavia have shown not only that it is possible to attain socialism without falling into the national slavery of the Soviet Union but that it is also the first condition for a country to be able to take the path to socialism.

"The attempt made by the leadership of the USSR in 1948 to turn Yugoslavia into its colony by means of false accusations, slanders and finally open threats has killed in many of the progressive men in the world their faith in socialism. Today the example of Yugoslavia and of her struggle for preservation of her independence is a great encouragement to the entire progressive world which looks to socialism as to a realisation of its aspirations for a free and worthy life.

"Under the leadership of our Party, headed by Comrade Tito, we are fighting against enormous difficulties connected with the backwardness of our country. It is only the enemies of human progress and the counter-revolutionaries who can rejoice at the difficulties against which the peoples of Yugoslavia are fighting today in order to build-up socialism. It is for this reason that Yugoslavia has attracted the sympathies of the freedom-loving world. "

(Extensive summary)

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951)

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NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR LAYS A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(Belgrade, 6th November)

This morning the newly-appointed British Ambassador, Mr Mallet, laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Ambassador Mallet was greeted at Avala by Colonel Rade Knezevic, Deputy Commandant of Belgrade.

Present at the ceremony were Dr. Slovent Smedlaka, Head of the Protocol Department and Lt. Colonel Stepan Ivezkovic, Liaison Officer at the Ministry of National Defence. Commander H.F. Robertson-Aikman, British Naval Attaché and Colonel G.G. Bird, British Military Attaché, accompanied the Ambassador. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951).

DELEGATION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS IN SARAJEVO

(Sarajevo, 6th November)

The delegation of former Spanish war veterans and anti-Fascists who are staying in our country as the guests of the Central Committee of the Federation of Fighters in the People's War of Liberation of Yugoslavia, arrived in Sarajevo from Belgrade today. After visiting Sarajevo the delegation will go on to places in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

H.N.

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951).

COMMUNIQUE ON TRAIN DISASTER AT VINKOVCI

At 1 o'clock yesterday, 6th November, a serious accident occurred on the incoming signal at Vinkovci station. Train No.602 collided with train IV-B. Simultaneously train No.55 left the station and approached the signal. The mail van of train 602, as a result of the collision with train IV-B, struck train 55 sideways and derailed it, thus overturning five coaches of train 55.

As a result of the accident 17 people were killed: Dane Aralica, Major in the Yugoslav army; Momcilo Lukacevic, senior official; Bogdan Pavlovic, railway official; Stevan Dejanovcanin, the guard; Borislav Jeremic, clerk in the Chief Directorate of Yugoslav railways; Radomir Radojkovic, militiaman; Jovan Bonjak, militiamen; Franjo Zafer, militia NCO; Ratomir Krasic, militiaman; Savo Aleksic, Stojne Andjelkov, Bogic Radojic, Lazar Babic, Dragoljub Jeftic, Srboljub Kostic, Vojislav Djordjevic, Slavoljub Slavkovic. 19 people were seriously injured and 13 slightly.

The responsibility for this train accident rests with the signalman at Mirkovac station, Trifun Savic.

The rescue of the wounded was effected speedily by ambulance, civilian and railway squads. A commission of Yugoslav railways and local people's authorities will investigate the cause of the accident.

(Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951)

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STRIKE IN TRIESTE

(Trieste, 6th November)

Today employees of insurance companies in Trieste who want higher wages staged a half-day strike. They want an arrangement whereby the system of wage increases is changed with every increase in the cost of living, but their efforts have been without success. About 700 employees were involved in the fight. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951).

TRIALS IN LUCCA: ITALIAN UNION PROTESTS

(Vodnjan, 6th November)

In connection with the trial of Italian Partisan Garibaldists in Lucca, the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka in the name of all Italians in Yugoslavia has denounced the court in Lucca, declaring its actions to be a "new anti-Yugoslav provocation".

"It is clear from the trial of the Italian Partisan Garibaldists" says the protest, amongst other things, "that the Italian authorities no longer value the memory of partisan achievements in the struggle against Nazism or their heroism in the fight to regain the honour of Italy; this is a violation of the Peace Treaty, by which Italy has promised not to infringe the rights of citizenship of those who fought in the Allied armies in the People's War of Liberation."

"We, those Italians who fought against Fascism in Yugoslavia and lead a better life there today in freedom and brotherhood" finishes the protest, "consider this shameful manoeuvre to be the opposite of the sincere and constant endeavours of the Yugoslav Government to create friendly relations between the two countries."

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951).

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IMPERIALISM AND DESPOTISM UNDER A MASK OF SOCIALIST PHRASES:
COMMENT OF THE CC CPSU(b) ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER
REVOLUTION

As much as they have succeeded in liquidating the fruits of the October Revolution and their internal and foreign policy and practice is anti-socialist and anti-marxist - the hitherto results obtained by the bureaucratic caste in the Soviet Union are as yet not such that it can unveil freely its real face and stop to dress up in socialist slogans and bear the aureole as successor in Lenin's teachings. It cannot do this because - inspite of heavy blows which it dealt to the idea which inspired the October Revolution - all the fruits have not been destroyed as yet. The recollection of Lenin is still living in the minds of the masses. From here comes the hypocrisy of the bureaucratic caste which glorifies socialism, revolutionary marxist theory and the October Revolution with words, and at the same time, carries out in practice the dastardly act of counter-revolution.

For this reason the bureaucratic caste in the USSR will also celebrate this time, as she did before, the anniversary of the October Revolution. Parades, academies, will be held, while the high dignitaries will make speeches and give lectures in which they will attempt to present themselves as the legitimate heirs of the October Revolution. This time also the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) has made public the usual slogans in connection with the anniversary of the Revolution which begin with greetings to October and end with an appeal "toward victory of Communism". But as much as their authors were skillful magicians they did not succeed in covering in a shroud of revolutionary phrases their anti-socialist internal and imperialist foreign policy so that its reactionary contents are uncovered immediately in full nakedness.

In fact the gap between the road marked by the October Revolution and the road along which the bureaucratic caste led and leads to-day the Soviet Union is such that no lies are capable to endure so much tension without breaking up and showing the true face.

A socialist Revolution if it develops consequently and normally must result in socialist society in which it is impossible to imagine any supports for imperialistic, aggressive and hegemonic tendencies in regard to the outside world. However in the slogans of the CPSU (b) in connection with the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution we read as one of the most important foreign policy slogans an appeal to "supporters of Peace in the whole world" to strive with all their might for a Pact of the Five Great Powers, the division of spheres of interest, the reshaping of the geographical map and the sacrificing of small nations to the altar of Imperialism. How can one harmonize tales about equality and the struggle of the peoples for "freedom and national independence", "against foreign conquerors" with the Pact of the Great Powers, which according to its nature is nothing else but the complete ignoring of equality between the great and the small and the cynical ridiculing of national freedom and sovereignty of small nations and countries ?

In the slogans of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) are sent "brotherly greetings to all peoples who are fighting against aggressors and warmongers, for Peace, for democracy, for socialism ", and in practice, the signatories of these slogans are the initiators of the merciless cominformist-aggressive pressure against socialist Yugoslavia, which provokes tension and threatens Peace in the world. The authors of these slogans, true to their aggressive practice, did not even desist from including amongst their " peace -creating" slogans one which refers to our country and which is intended to incite the continuation of the cold War against Yugoslavia. Glorifying "Peace" they call at the same time Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010400040020-9 sovereign

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Such imperialistic, aggressive and hegemonic characteristics of the Soviet foreign policy which irresistibly break through " peace-creating " phrases are a logical continuation of the anti-socialist course in the internal practice of the USSR. In 33 slogans (of 53 which refer to internal relations in the USSR) the workers, colhoses, employees and the intelligenzia are called upon to struggle for the " further greatness and power of the Soviet Union ". In these slogans - thirty five years after the Revolution - the workers are called upon to master the technique of production, but there is not a single one in which they are called upon to participate in the management of their enterprises and in the execution of the People's Authority. Instead of that - officials in State institutions are called upon to " improve the functioning of the Soviet State Administration " and to " strengthen State discipline ".

Communists and Comsommols are called upon " to be in the first fighting ranks for the further growth of the Might of the Soviet State ". This is the only task which the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) gives to Communists in slogans in connection with the Anniversary of the October Revolution. And the fact that the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) considers that there is no more important task than of strengthening the State gives a clear picture of this " staff of World Revolution " which is nothing else to-day than the apex of a powerful and numerous bureaucratic caste, which care in the first place about the State - an institution on whose foundations rests its power and privileges.

(signed : R.R.:)

(BORBA , November 7, 1951) .

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DISCUSSION ON THE REORGANISATION OF THE LOCAL AGENCIES OF AUTHORITY

Throughout the country in all the districts and villages discussion is still being carried on concerning the new administrative-territorial division of the local agencies of authority, on the creation of the people's committees of municipalities whereby broader municipal communities are to be created which will represent economic wholes. In this discussion attention is being paid not only to villages within districts but also to the new boundaries insofar as their position is such that it is in the interests of one or another district where the boundary should be drawn.

The Plenum of the People's Committee of the District of Arandjelovac has proposed among other things that the village of Dragolj, which is situated in the District of Ljig, be joined to the Village of Bosut and the two villages be under one municipal people's committee. In the making of this proposal, the economic link of the two villages and the wishes of the peasants have been taken into consideration. This is what is said in the report: "Whenever meetings were held in the villages of Bosut and Jelovik, (the voters and the mass People's Front conferences), there were always a large number of peasants from the village of Dragolj."

In connection with that report our correspondent from Ljig, Dragutin Matic, has sent us a report from which it can be seen that the plenum of the district of Ljig had also debated about the village of Dragolj and had arrived at the conclusion that it would be wrong to join it to the district of Orasac. It cannot be seen from the report (unless our correspondent has overlooked this), whether or not the plenum of the People's Committee of the District of Ljig had proposed that the village of Bosut be joined to ~~their~~ district. It has only been noted that the proposal of the district of Orasac is not correct for the following reasons:

"It can be justly said that in the village of Dragolj it is a regular occurrence that all the conferences are attended by an approximate number of twenty people from the village of Bosut, which is quite logical since most of the villagers of Bosut use the road which goes through Dragolj. The citizens of Bosut after the liberation built a school together with the citizens of Dragolj; the school was built in Dragolj and today the children of both villages attend that school. The hamlet of Strazevic, which belongs to Bosut, is surrounded on three sides by the village of Dragolj. If the villagers of Dragolj do not have a suitable road to use, they would have to go in a much more roundabout way than if they were to go to Ljig."

Taking these reasons into consideration, it is quite proper that the village of Dragolj should remain in the Ljig district. But what then should be done with the village of Bosut which is so closely connected with Dragolj? From this one can conclude that the proposal made by the people of the district of Orasac to join the two villages is a correct one. We can also say that the proposal of the district of Ljig, that Dragolj remain in that district, is also a correct one.

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Here we have in fact two different proposals, the essence of which is the same. The reasons put forward by both parties speak in favour of joining Bosut and Dragolj into one local people's committee. And whether the new municipal people's committee will belong to one or the other district is another question which must be thoroughly studied before making a final decision. The reasons put forward by the Ljig district are sufficiently strong for a decision to include the new municipal people's committee in it. But the reasons for joining these two local people's committees into one are still stronger.

(BORBA - 7th November, 1951)

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

On the basis of Articles 1, 2 and 24 of the Law Concerning Payments with Foreign Countries, I issue the following

DECISION

PERTAINING TO THE PLACING AT THE FREE DISPOSAL OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF A PORTION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ORIGINATING FROM ESTATES LEFT BY DECEASED PEOPLE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. The Ministry of Finance of the FPRY shall, on written requests of Yugoslav citizens who are beneficiaries of foreign exchange and foreign currencies on the basis of estates left by deceased people (also including legacies), authorise them to use a portion of the amount belonging to them in the original currency for purchasing abroad of articles for private use (and for the members of the families) in accordance with the following scale:

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|
| Up to the value of | 100 dollars | 100% |
| Over the value of | 100 " to 500 dollars | 50 |
| " " " | 500 " " 1,000 " | 40 |
| " " " | 1,000 " " 3,000 " | 35 |
| " " " | 3,000 " " 5,000 " | 30 |
| " " " | 5,000 " " 7,500 " | 25 |
| " " " | 7,500 " " 10,000 " | 20 |

For amounts over 10,000 dollars, the Ministry of Finance of the FPRY shall authorise an amount for free use in each individual case.

The amount which the beneficiary receives according to the lower schedule cannot be less than the amount which he would receive according to the preceding higher rate.

2. The present Decision shall also apply to all cases in which the beneficiaries have not by the date of the entry into force hereof received the dinar countervalue..

3. The present Decision shall apply from the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the FPRY.

No. 20,823

Belgrade, October 25, 1951

MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE FPRY
(Sgd.) Engin. MILENTIJE POPOVIC

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY, No. 49,
Item 471 - 31st October, 1951)

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ANOTHER REPORT ON THE LJUBLJANA " HIGH SCHOOL OF REACTION"

Ever since the article entitled "High School of Reaction" was published in "Slovenski Porocevalec", the editors have been getting letters from various people including clergymen and theologians. But as there is no space for the publication of all those reports, it was decided to publish one sent in by a theologian. Among other things he stated the following:

The readers of the "Slovenski Porocevalec" might be wondering why there is so much publicity regarding the Ljubljana Seminary. A public discussion is necessary because the question of theologians and their education has become an urgent problem of late, especially with regard to the attitude which should be taken by the clergy towards the new situation in our country.

We, honest theologians, although few in number, would like to make our point of view clearly known to the public. B. Bratkovic suggested in his article published on 21 October that the Seminary must be dissolved claiming that the situation in it demanded this. This suggestion would be justifiable provided that there could be no other solution. But we think that a different way out of the current situation is possible.

However, one thing should not be forgotten by our theologians and clergymen today: they must all bear in mind that we are in a country which has broken away from the old social order and engaged upon the building up of a new both social and economic order guaranteeing everybody's full prosperity. Education in the Ljubljana Seminary cannot prepare the future clergymen for the fulfilment of their tasks in these new conditions. One of the main things is to have understanding for the new aspirations and the new people. The leaders of this Seminary try by all means to isolate the theologians from the current reality in our country and the world in general. Theologians live as if they were not at all concerned about current events. Visitors are allowed to come to the Seminary only once a week for half an hour. For any leaving of the building a permission is required. There is always some excuse for refusal of permission for the attendance of cinema or theatre performances. As regards the paper "Nove Poti" (New Paths) published by the Association of the Slovene Catholic Clergy called Cyril and Methodius which contains current, practical and realistic reports, the leaders of the Seminary maintain it harmful to the education of theologians. Therefore its latest number 6-7-8 was strongly condemned by the authors of reformation publications. It contained an interesting article by Dr. Janzekovic and the theologians believed that they would be able to get hold of it. The chief editor of "New Paths" and the Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Dr. Cajnkar reserved 30 number for theologians. Franc Dolzan brought those copies into the Seminary. Deputy Rector of the Seminary asked Dolzan to come to see him and bring the papers along; from that time nobody could see the papers any more. Dr. Pogacnik, Deputy Rector, could give an explanation where the papers disappeared.

On August 1, 1951, Dr. Cepovan declared the following: "You should beg for the prisoners and those who are members of the Cyril and Methodius Association because they are the worst renegades in the Slovene history since Trubar's time". He probably believed that those clergymen will feel uneasy because of this.

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This whole situation has a strong resemblance to the Middle Ages, or secondary schools, or to a policy of waiting for the return of the old regime. However deplorable this may be, it is true. A change should be introduced from above, but not by the theologians themselves. In this connection, one should display understanding for the new historical facts and the tasks of patriots. We cannot avoid the fulfilment of our national duties by no means, but should prepare necessary bases for action in the spiritual field. The existence of this Seminary could be justified in that case and simultaneously enjoy the sympathy of the whole people. For this purpose we need a good library to be available in the Seminary. We especially need various papers and magazines. The leaders of the Seminary should put to an end their distrust of the leading professors at the Faculty of Theology. It will essentially be necessary to establish mutual ties between the theologians and the Association of Clergymen. The question of going to cinema, theatre and concerts should also be solved. In a word, one should get rid of everything that reminds us of the old and is inspired by a reactionary policy.

Our task is to become a clergyman with clear prospects for the future, a useful member of the society, but not a defender of the old pre-war Yugoslavia and the capitalist regime, which is the aim of the current leaders of the Ljubljana Seminary.

(SLOVENSKI PORECVALEC, Nov. 4, 1951)